

SMITH SAYS 'REACTIONARY' RULE BY MILLER IS ISSUE

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Full responsibility for what the State was unable to do up to the passage of this appropriation, because they were unwilling to give the same subject consideration when suggested by me in a special message. During the consideration of the present Governor's maternity bill a Republican Senator defending it made the following statement: 'Outside the city of New York, more than 700 mothers died annually in the State of New York of diseases for the most part preventable connected with child birth.' If this be true, it is most unfortunate that these statistics were not before the Republican Legislature when they refused to consider my proposal two years earlier.

Care of Defectives.

"In drawing the fancied picture of Gov. Miller as the welfare Governor the impression has been given that he provided for the first time for the adequate care by the State of the blind and the deaf and dumb. As a matter of fact, there has always been some provision by the State for these public charges, but it has never been adequate. The reconstruction commission recommended a comprehensive plan, which recommendation was not only rejected by the Republican Legislature during my time, but was afterward submitted to Gov. Miller, only to be again rejected, except that small part of it which transfers from the county to the State the care of deaf and dumb children between certain ages. I promise to renew the well thought out recommendation made by the reconstruction commission for adequate care for this class of unfortunates.

"One of the large problems confronting the people of this State is the care of the mentally defective. On the old theory that a stitch in time saves nine, it is real economy in the long run for the State to reach out its helping hand to the feeble minded in an attempt to make them useful citizens, even though their faculties may not be thoroughly developed. Recent years have seen a marked improvement in the State's treatment of this class of people. A comparison of the appropriation bills by years for the last ten will show an ever increasing appropriation on the part of the State to help the mentally deficient. It must be said against the present administration that they have not improved upon the work already begun and have in reality appropriated in excess of \$1,250,000 for additions to the existing institutions. In Gov. Miller's two years less than half a million was appropriated to carry to completion plans made during my administration. No new appropriation of public funds was made to enlarge the existing institutions. The reconstruction commission recommended to me and I in turn recommended to the Legislature a comprehensive, scientific treatment of the whole subject of insanity and feeble mindedness. It was rejected by the Legislature and has left the State to-day in the unfortunate position of being unable to even ascertain what the feeble minded population is. I promise to renew my recommendation and battle for it with all the energy I can bring to my command.

"I have only treated with certain phases of the campaign issues to-night and dealt with a limited number of the departments of the State Government. My associates on the ticket will undoubtedly touch on them to-night. As the campaign progresses, I will lay the whole picture of the State government before our citizens, taking it in detail department by department.

"When you get rid of the lovely picture painted by the press bureau of the welfare and economy Governor, the friend of the common people, of labor and of women and children, what is left is a real reactionary Governor of the old fashioned Republican school. That is what I am, is the issue, and backed by the record I am prepared to meet it.

Dr. Copeland's Speech.

Dr. Copeland opened by asserting his opinion, Senator Calder, must stand or fall by the Republican party record. "Mr. Calder is an amiable gentleman, for whose personal and social qualities I have the highest respect," he added. "If it were not for his Senatorial record and the record of his party during the last six years I should be quite content to see him elected. As it is I am not willing that he and the group he represents should continue to pass laws which are for the benefit of the few and not for the common good.

"For instance, they have just imposed upon the American public a tariff law which will work great financial hardship upon that part of the community least able to meet the burdens imposed. This law was enacted at the behest of those in control of the trusts and monopolies, large contributors to the Republican victory of two years ago. They are reaping their reward because they are the beneficiaries of extortionate imports upon the necessities of life.

"When the profiteering wool schedule was under consideration in the closing hours of the debate on the tariff, did Mr. Calder and his committee, to which a resolution of inquiry into the reports of certain members of Congress were to benefit directly by the imposition of high rates on wool, agree to sanction such an inquiry and to have the manner of making tariff schedules fully investigated? They did not!

"Has my opponent visited or visualized the battlefields of Europe? Has he visited the hospitals to see what happened to thousands of men who did not die but wished they had? What have Mr. Calder and his party done for these men? Have they provided model hospitals, equipped with every facility for the care of these suffering boys of ours or given other material relief? They have not.

The speaker assailed the Republican Immigration bill, the seating of Senator Newberry, "government by injunction" in strikes and the defeat of the Voight bill which prohibited the transportation of "filled milk."

Mayor Lamm said: "This is an unusual campaign, inasmuch as it cannot fairly be said that we are opposing the Republican party, for the reason that

the Republican party of the State of New York does not exist. The party has been taken over as a personal possession by Gov. Miller. Autocracy in government and dictatorship in politics constitute his creed. Instead of having the Republican party to fight we are engaged in a fight against 'Millerism.'

"The Governor belongs to that school of thought which believes that the interests of the people can best be conserved by a government in which one superior mind aided by a very few others can make all decisions and impose those decisions on the people."

The speaker attacked the Governor for the curtailment of the direct primaries, the traction act and the decisions of the Public Service Commission.

William S. Hackett, Mayor of Albany, was chairman of the notification committee. Charles E. Alexander, president of the club, presided. Before the formal ceremony was held he gave a dinner for Mr. Smith, with the following guests: Mayor Lamm, Dr. Copeland, James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction and nominee for Secretary of State; Carl Sherman, nominee for Attorney General; George K. Shuler, nominee for State Treasurer; James W. Fleming, nominee for Comptroller; Dwight B. La Du, nominee for State Engineer; Mayor Hackett, Charles R. Alexander, Thomas F. Foley, Arthur Phillips, Edward Rieckmann, Edward G. Murray and William H. Hickin.

CALDER CITES SAVING OF \$1,500,000,000 IN YEAR

Denies Congress Has Been 'Do Nothing Body.'

Government is not a golden cow that can be milked indefinitely," said Senator William M. Calder to members of the Lion's Club at a luncheon at the Hotel Martineau. Speaking of the accomplishments of Congress he said that in the fiscal year 1920 it cost \$6,493,343.84 to run the Government—a six billion dollar Congress—and continued:

"When the present Administration went into control of all branches of the Government in 1921 the first work it undertook was to reduce Government expenses, with the result that the cost of Government was reduced from \$1,111,127,683 in 1921 to \$3,372,607,693 for the fiscal year 1922.

"It has been said that this has been a 'do nothing Congress.' Is a saving of more than one and one-half billions in one year an indication that we have been idle or that we have worked?"

MILLER WILL TRAVEL IN ORDINARY PULLMAN

Facts Kill Campaign Canard of Luxurious Special.

When Gov. Miller goes next week on his State campaign tour he will travel in an ordinary Pullman sleeping car. For three weeks the Governor and his party of secretaries and a score of newspaper men will tour the up-State counties.

One of the first campaign canards was put out yesterday, to the effect that the Governor is to travel in a palatial train with the private car of a prominent railroad official for his use and with all the luxurious equipment known. The train even was to have its own engine, one of the most costly ever built, to haul the private train over the State in record breaking time while other trains were idled.

The fact is that the two ordinary sleeping cars in which the campaign party will travel will be attached to any convenient train. Arrangements are being made for similar train equipment of Alfred E. Smith and party.

FRELINGHUYSEN MEETS GOV. EDWARDS IN STREET

Pass Amicable Words on Way From Speeches.

Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen and Gov. Edward I. Edwards, rivals in the campaign for United States Senator, met accidentally early yesterday when their automobiles drew up in front of the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark. Senator Frelinghuysen had just returned from a Republican dinner in the Governor's own ward in Jersey City, and Gov. Edwards had returned from an invasion of Raritan, Senator Frelinghuysen's home town.

Senator Frelinghuysen was accompanied by Mrs. Lillian Feickert, vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee, and others, and Gov. Edwards also had some supporters. Senator Frelinghuysen spoke first and said, with a smile:

"I told them I'd get more votes in your town than you do in mine."

Gov. Edwards said calmly: "Is that so?"

Both passed on in apparent amity.

REPUBLICANS VOTE TO PULL TOGETHER

One Big Campaign Instead of Individual Efforts.

Team work under direction of the State committee rather than individual campaigns carried on by candidates and their own committees is the plan adopted by the Republican managers for the State political battle.

George K. Morris, State chairman, announced yesterday that the organization had placed a ban on independent drive, individual funds of committees.

Under the new rules no contributions will be accepted by the general committee from State nominees, although the latter may contribute to their own expenses if they wish to do so. This does away with the old time arrangement of having half a dozen campaign headquarters, each conducted in the interest of one candidate and each with its corps of solicitors out for funds. With the State committee as dictator there will be coordination of all effort. The interests of all will be served equally.



JOHN QUENTIN JONES
In the service of the Chemical Bank
1834-1878

"Whatever he did was done thoroughly and never by halves. As a business man he was methodical, cautious and untiring. As a banker, conservative, farseeing and confident."

—New York World, Jan. 2, 1878

Once upon a time - and Now

and Now

With the same foresighted vision that had led his predecessors to establish the first bank on Broadway, John Quentin Jones, fourth president of the Chemical Bank dreamed of a wonder city that would result from the union of New York, Brooklyn and the surrounding communities.

His interest stood the city in good stead years later when, because of the state of New York's municipal finances, the merger was threatened with indefinite postponement.

Then, Mr. Jones, as head of a strong bankers' association, provided the means for maintaining public credit and thus bring the consolidation to a speedy realization.

Greater New York, with an area of 327 square miles testifies to the success of Mr. Jones, his associates in the Chemical Bank and the others who fought for the amalgamation.

The policy of the Chemical National Bank—yesterday—today—always—is to aid in the development of the city—by the furthering, not of speculation, but of commerce; by furnishing assistance, not to promoters and so-called "financiers," but to individual merchants, business men and city builders.

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